

THE ROANOKE TIMES.

VOL. XI.—NO. 69.

ROANOKE, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

PRICE THREE CENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

THE NOSS JOLLITIES

"A Quick Match."

INTRODUCING
New Novelties.
Songs, Dances,
Sparkling Comedy,
Musical Oddities.

H. C. BARNES,

PRESCRIPTION
DRUGGIST,

Corner of Jefferson st. and Norfolk ave.,

WILL MAKE IT TO YOUR INTEREST
TO WATCH THIS SPACE FOR HIS
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

12 13m Telephone No. 200.

CHRISTMAS IS NEAR.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL
THE LAST MOMENT.

HARRISON'S JEWELRY BAZAAR

Has now a well-selected stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GET THE FIRST CHOICE
BY COMING AND SELECTING
BEFORE THE RUSH BEGINS.

Harrison's Jewelry Bazaar.

22 SALEM AVENUE WEST.

D. B. BARBOUR. D. H. MATSON. ROANOKE SANITARY PLUMBING COMPANY.

Practical plumbers and gas-fitters.
Dealers in all kinds of plumbers' and gas-
fitters' supplies. Estimates made on the
spot and guaranteed. J. P. MELHORN,
superintendent, No. 10 South Jefferson
street, Roanoke, Va. 12 13 p.

BEST AYRES, MORRISON & CO.,
"BIKE" NO. 7 CAMPBELL STREET.
RECORD Will beat all records in making up
1:55 All the best patterns and latest
9 21 2m. Our goods look well and wear
well.

MERCHANT'S CAFE.

115 JEFFERSON STREET.
Breakfast, 6:30 to 8.....25 cents
Dinner, 12 to 2.....35 cents
Supper, 6 to 8.....25 cents
Services a la carte at all hours.
Orders fresh every day and served in all styles.
7 30 p.

The Ledger Building Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The Public Ledger building, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, was badly gutted this evening by fire and water. The damage by fire was confined almost entirely to the composing room, situated on the top floor, but a torrent of water poured down through the building, flooding every floor in the structure. The loss can only be approximated tonight, but will probably be somewhere between \$270,000 and \$300,000.

Chickering Pianos
Controlled exclusively by Hobbie Music Co.

A Steamship Agent Dead.
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 6.—Capt. Sylvester H. Gray, agent of the Norfolk, Newberne and Washington line of steamers, died at his home in Newberne to-day of heart disease.

Factory Prices
And easy payments guaranteed by Hobbie Music Co.

BUY THE OLD RELIABLE

PIANO.

FACTORY PRICES,
EASY PAYMENTS,

Hobbie Music Co.,

SOLE DEALERS,

157 SALEM AVE. 1 9 1 y

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Harrison Sends a Voluminous Document to Congress.

It Contains About 15,000 Words and is Largely Devoted to a Defense of the Protective Tariff—Deals Extensively With Statistics—The Treasury is All Right—The Leading Questions of the Day Discussed—An Appeal for Ballot Reform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Harrison submitted his message to Congress to-day. The message contains a large amount of statistics in favor of protection and also deals with other questions of the day in a very thorough manner. The message opens as follows:

"In submitting my annual message to Congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the greatest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a difference of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

"The total wealth of the country in 1890 was \$16,159,616,063. In 1890 it amounted to \$62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1890 was 30,626. In 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent., and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892. The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparison:

"In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,232,839,670. In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$2,960,735,884. In 1880 the number of employees was 1,130,388. In 1890 the number of employees was 2,231,134. In 1880 the wages earned were \$501,965,768. In 1890 the wages earned were \$1,221,170,454. In 1880 the value of the product was \$2,711,579,899. In 1890 the value of the product was \$4,860,286,837.

"I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowance for difference of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these seventy-five cities an increase in the capital invested of \$1,522,745,604; in the value of the product of \$2,024,436,106; in the wages earned of \$677,943,929; and in the number of wage earners employed of 856,029. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$336 in 1880 to \$547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent.

"The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and the extension of existing plants 128; the new capital invested amounts to \$40,449,050, and the number of additional employees to 37,285.

"The 'Textile World' for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which forty are cotton mills, forty-eight knitting mills, twenty-six woolen mills, fifteen silk mills, four plush mills and two linen mills. Of the forty cotton mills twenty-one have been built in the Southern States. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York Cotton Exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States on September 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills, in 1891, was 2,396,000 bales and in 1892 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales.

"From the year 1869 to 1892 inclusive there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent while during the same period the increased consumption in the United States has been about 150 per cent.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing tin and tin plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was \$500,000 and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, was 195,725 pounds.

Labor Commissioner Peck, who made such a sensation during the campaign, is quoted to show the increase of wages, as is also the report of the commissioner of Massachusetts. The President gives statistics in regard to the production of pig iron and Bessemer steel. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the past six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year 1891.

FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORTS.

The message shows an increase in the value of our foreign trade for the past final year of \$28,280,604.

The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten fiscal years prior to 1891 was \$1,457,322,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeds this annual average value by \$400,358,591, an increase of 27.47 per cent.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the Government, amounting to \$1,430,278,148, exceeding by \$145,797,338 the exports of 1891, and exceeding the value of the imports by \$202,875,606.

THE COAST TRADE.

"In our coastwise trade a most encour-

aging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed."

The President quotes from an array of figures to show the amount of freight carried on the great lakes, and makes a comparison between the foreign trade of London and Liverpool and that passing through the Detroit river.

"There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life."

THE FARM PRODUCTS.

The agricultural field is reviewed and figures quoted showing the increase in farm products since 1860.

"If any are discontented with their state here, if any believe that wages or prices, their returns for honest toil, are inadequate they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the condition that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River."

TARIFF REVENUE.

"It is not my purpose to renew the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of American workmen, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue. The contest has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people.

"The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at the last session were, as I suppose, even in the opinion of their promoters inadequate and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not therefore be undertaken.

"I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount not easily estimated of business inaction and of diminished production will necessarily result."

The President here devotes a large amount of space to the benefits of a protective tariff and the evil effects that he fears will follow changes in the law.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"Our relations with the other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Bering sea, and with Chili, growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

"Special care has been taken to secure markets for farm products in order to relieve that great underlying industry of the depression which the lack of an adequate foreign market for our surplus often brings. An opening has also been made for manufactured products that will undoubtedly, if that policy is maintained, greatly augment our export trade. The full benefits of these arrangements cannot be realized instantly. New lines of trade are to be opened. The commercial traveler must survey the field. The manufacturer must adapt his goods to the new markets and facilities for exchange must be established. This work has been well begun by our merchants and manufacturers having entered the new fields with courage and enterprise."

The President reviews the Bering sea controversy, and relates the progress that has been made towards its settlement. He also discusses the canal controversy with Canada and the efforts to make a reciprocal treaty, attributing the failure of the latter to the fact that Canada could make no trade concessions in favor of America to the disadvantage of the mother country. He suggests that a radical revision of trade relations with Canada should be made and says: "Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interest on the Pacific and the canal tolls our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada."

"In the matter of canal tolls our treaty rights were totally disregarded. It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines, which parallel our northern boundary, are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United States. Canadian railroads compete with those of the United States for our traffic and without the restraints of our interstate commerce act. Their cars pass almost without detention into and out of our territory."

"Our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea, secured by the construction of an American canal around the fall of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own sea ports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages."

The message speaks of the manner in which American missionaries have

been treated abroad. The benefits of the copyright law are also mentioned.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

"The Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this Government for the assembling of an international monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged use of silver were accepted by the nations to which they were addressed. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 22d of November, and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have taken occasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference.

"If any temporary check or delay intervenes I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volumes of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the world."

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

"The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated but emphasized before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1891, \$259,074,200 and the annual interest charge of \$11,685,469. Second, that there has been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, \$132,564,178 70, an excess of \$114,466,386 09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1888; and third, that under the existing tariff up to December 1, about \$93,000,000 of revenue which would have been collected upon imported sugars, if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury as before.

"If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or deposited in favored banks without interest, while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interests upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation."

"The revenues for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$123,868,260 22 and the expenditures for a purposes were \$115,953,806 56, leaving a balance of \$9,914,453 66. There were paid during the year upon the public debt \$10,570,467 08. The surplus in the Treasury and the bond redemption fund passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891 our receipts from customs duties fell off \$42,069,341 08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased \$8,284,823 13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources \$33,784,517 95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was \$32,075,972 81.

"The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at \$463,336,350 44 and the expenditures at \$461,336,350 44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$2,000,000. The cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated, will be \$20,992,377 03."

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES.

The President quotes from the reports of the Postmaster-General in regard to the increase in the number of postoffices during the year and the increase in revenue from the same.

The President also refers to the report of the Secretary of the Navy as exhibiting great progress in the construction of the new navy. When the present Secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission.

The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of nineteen during his administration of the department. During the current year ten war vessels and three navy tugs have been launched and during the four years twenty-five vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract and the work upon them will advance rapidly and the four monitors are waiting only the arrival of their armors, which have been unexpectedly delayed or they would have been before this in commission.

Contracts have been let during this administration under the appropriations for the increase of the navy, including new vessels and their appurtenances to the amount of \$35,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at the navy yards upon similar work \$8,000,000.

The President speaks of the increased work in the Interior Department and pays a tribute to Secretary Noble and his assistants. The work of the land office is gone into and the different land schemes explained. The Indian question is discussed and a uniform set of text books recommended for the national schools.

The President reiterates the assertion made in a former message that the care of the disabled veterans of the late war is a matter of national concern and duty. It is estimated that the maximum expenditures for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894.

Uncle Jerry Rusk and his agricultural department receive a good deal of attention, the President going into the workings of the department very thoroughly and quoting figures quite freely. The recent cholera scare is also mentioned and the quarantine regulations upheld.

"In reviewing the recommendation

COUNCIL REFUSES TO CHANGE IT

Will the Mayor Veto the Electric Light Ordinance?

He Sends a Communication to Council Asking Them to Change the Ordinance Awarding the Contract to MacKay. The Communication Referred to the Light Committee—Other Doings of Council.

The city fathers held their regular monthly meeting last night and continued in session until 11 o'clock. President Buckner called the meeting to order with 17 members present. The following communication was read from Mayor Trout:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE.

"CITY OF ROANOKE.

"ROANOKE, VA., Dec. 5, 1892.

"To the Honorable President and Council of the City of Roanoke.

"GENTLEMEN: I beg to recommend to your honorable body to reconsider the resolution passed November 28, awarding the contract for the lighting of the city by electricity to W. H. MacKay & Co., for the following reasons:

"The resolution as passed, should it become a law, is a virtual acceptance of the bid of W. H. MacKay & Co., as tendered. I regard as quite defective in regard to details, specifications, etc. It has been said that these matters of detail could be covered by contract. If the resolution, as stated above, should be approved, then no new matter could be introduced except by the sanction and approval of the said W. H. MacKay & Co. There are several important points in the bid of MacKay & Co. which, if accepted, would not, I believe, inure to the benefit of the city.

"I do not deem it necessary to discuss these at this time. I would suggest that if this resolution be reconsidered that the committee on lights, or such a committee as you may think proper take up the question at once and confer with MacKay & Co. and see if such an agreement can be arrived at that will be satisfactory to all parties interested. I am informed by MacKay & Co., that they will meet the city on any fair and equitable ground. I desire to see the city lighted by electricity at the earliest moment possible, but the interests of the city should be fully protected at the same time. Respectfully submitted,

"H. S. THOUT, Mayor."

Mr. Pattle moved that the communication be referred to the committee on lights. Mr. Dupuy offered as an amendment that the mayor be requested to return the resolutions with or without his approval. The substitute was lost by a vote of nine to eight. The original question then came up and the communication was referred to the committee on lights. A second communication was read from the mayor, asking that no more contracts be awarded or money expended until the city work now being executed was completed.

A communication was read from the board of public works, stating that no ordinance had been provided for the burial of paupers who died outside of the almshouse. Neither was there an ordinance providing for burial expenses of paupers. The matter was referred to the ordinance committee. The board of public works stated that no building permits had been issued for the month of November.

The report of the fire board was read asking that Council confirm the election of the officers for the ensuing year. The report was received and the officers confirmed. A communication was received from the Junior Hose Company asking the city to erect a new building for them as their present quarters were too small. The communication was referred to the public property committee.

A motion prevailed that an ordinance be drafted to establish grades on all streets that had been graded and macadamized. The finance committee, after making a thorough investigation of the city finances, submitted a lengthy report of the money paid out, and urged that the board of public works use the strictest economy in the expenditure of money for street work.

The street committee, in view of the finances of the city being a little short, presented a report that all street work and sidewalks, where the abutting property owners have the entire cost to pay and where the owners had not had a hearing up to December 6, the work should be stopped. Mr. Crabill offered a substitute that as the money would be paid by the abutting property owners within ninety days the work of laying the board sidewalks should be allowed to go on. The substitute was carried.

A communication was received from the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company asking that Council give them an option for fifteen days on city bonds amounting to \$15,000 at 10 1/2%. On motion of Mr. McClelland the offer was rejected.

The street committee offered a recommendation that whenever permission was granted to erect telephone or telegraph poles it shall be the duty of the company which erects them to specify to the street committee the number and sizes of poles to be erected, and that a license for the same shall be issued by the board of public works and a license fee of \$1 be charged for each pole erected. The recommendation was referred to the ordinance committee.

The board of public works was instructed to have an excavation made in the cellar of the Third ward school and a heater put in. The question of purchasing a new fire engine for the Friendship Fire Company, which had been referred to the public property committee, was laid over for an indefinite period on account of finances. The board of public works was instructed to have yards graded and closed repaired at the Commerce street school, and to grade the yards and place sidewalks around the Belmont school building.

The committees on health, fire and water and lights made no report.

The committee on accounts recommended that accounts aggregating about

\$28,000 be allowed and the payment of the same ordered.

The bill of W. F. Patterson, of \$117 for extra work, was referred to the street committee.

The bill of Drs. Jones, Staples, Gale and Fry, of \$100 for performing an autopsy on Thomas Mabry, was referred to Council, and on motion \$10 each was allowed for their services.

The recommendations of the ordinance committee was adopted. Council was ordered to meet July 1 of every year and elect three physicians, who will constitute the board of health. This board is required to meet monthly, and shall from time to time recommend to Council such measures as they deem necessary.

It also empowers the board of health to prevent the spread of diseases, and that burial permits shall be given by the board of public works, and that no funeral where people have died from a contagious disease will be public.

Mr. Dupuy moved that where a contagious disease existed, if ordered by the board of health, a yellow flag or placard shall be placed at the house. The recommendation also provides that all births shall be reported to the board of public works.

On motion of Mr. Packerthal Council adjourned to meet again next Tuesday night.

Panic in a School Building.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6.—There was a narrow and almost miraculous escape from an appalling tragedy in the Bennett public school to-day. A little girl at her desk was seized with a fit. The children near her became frightened and one of them cried "fire." The teacher who sought to reach the child was swept from her feet by the wild rush of the pupils for the door. The alarm was communicated to the boys and girls in the other rooms, and in a moment 700 children were struggling madly to get to the street. Many were knocked down and several were bruised, but none seriously injured. After the panic subsided the halls and stairways were found to be littered with broken slates and torn books that the students had taken with them. Some children, wild with terror, did not stop running until they reached their own doors, which added to the excitement in that part of the city.

Georgia at the World's Fair.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—Since the fact became known that Governor Northen and a number of well known constitutional lawyers have decided that it is impossible, under the State constitution, to make a State appropriation for the World's Fair, the cities of the State are agitating the matter of making an exhibit. Augusta is already making preparations to have an exhibit, and the Journal, editorially, this afternoon calls upon Atlanta to do the same. A meeting will be called at the chamber of commerce in a few days, when active steps will be taken to have this city represented at Chicago.

Jacob Pianos

Controlled only by Hobbie Music Co.

Tillman's Promise Not Fulfilled.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 6.—The house of representatives to-day passed a resolution to appropriate \$40,000 for the completion of Clemson College, provided efforts be made to open the institution next May. This is the institution that Governor Tillman and the reformers claimed would not cost the State a cent. They were unable to fulfill their promise, however, on account of litigation over the funds which they expected to get. One of these cases, the sale of Agricultural hall, Governor Tillman charged in his message, was a political conspiracy on the part of the anti-

Palmer Organs

Represented only by Hobbie Music Co.

He Deserves to Hang.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—Jeff Rockmore, sentenced to hang December 20, was brought to Atlanta to-day from DeKalb county. His crime was a premeditated one. He lay in ambush and coolly waited for his victim to appear, when he assaulted and killed him and then gave himself up to the authorities, saying the man had insulted him and for that reason he took his life. He had two trials. It was feared he would attempt to escape from the DeKalb county jail, so he was brought here for safe-keeping.

Lester Pianos

Represented only by Hobbie Music Co.

War on the Cigarettes.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 6.—The legislature of Alabama continues to pursue the paper cigarette. A committee has reported favorably a bill taxing all dealers of cigarettes \$300 a year. To-day a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of cigarettes altogether. The bill also prohibits the smoking of cigarette in public places. The penalties are fines.

Katey Organs

Sold only by Hobbie Music Co.

No Social Events at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It is officially announced that there will be no social events of any kind at the executive mansion during the present winter.

Knaabe Pianos

Represented only by Hobbie Music Co.

Senator Gibson Slightly Better.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 6.—A slight improvement was reported in Senator Gibson's condition last night and he was resting quietly.

Kranich & Bach Pianos

Sold only by Hobbie Music Co.

The Weather.

Forecast for Virginia: Local rains, southerly winds, warmer.

Sohmer Pianos

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Continued on page 4.